



NOTES.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Seeden	About FRIDAY, the 16th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About the end of June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 1st July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binsen	About WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

For further particulars apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

[8]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

For STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CALEDONIEN ... Marin ..... 2nd June, P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ..... TONKIN ..... Charbonnel ..... 23rd June, 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOURANE ..... Lancelin ..... 6th July, P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ..... POLYNESIEN ..... Broc ..... 7th July, at P.M.  
Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.  
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

D. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

[14]

## CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

## FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peitao), TIENTSIN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.  
GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES

19

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER, 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS ...

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

\* AMIRAL EXELMANS .. 25th July. 1 CEYLON ..... 26th Nov.  
1 OUESSANT ..... 27th Aug. 1 CORSE ..... 11th Jan.  
1 MALTE ..... 10th Oct.  
No passengers. \* Intermediate class and rates of passage.  
New Twin Screw 1,600 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

[460]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WU CHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4-DAYS. These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

AGENTS

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 76 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 8 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour, and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 6th Edt.

Liebers, Sonn, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## THE GREAT CHINESE LIBRARY.

Through the generosity of a few prompt subscribers, a notable addition of books has been made to the Chinese department of the Cambridge University Library. Ever since the gift by the late Sir Thomas Wade of the whole of his valuable collection, brought together during 40 years of residence in China, Cambridge has been easily first among all the libraries of Europe and America, and it is not too much to say that Duke Tsai Tse, and his suite, on the occasion of their visit in 1905, were amazed at the extent of the collection and also at the rarity of many individual works which were laid before them. The purchases which have now been made include 51 separate works, numbering 1,103 volumes in all. Several important lacunae have been filled up. For instance, the Cambridge Library already possessed the gigantic anthology of the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-906), which contains over 38,000 selected poems; and now to this has been added its sister work, a similar collection of the prose works of the same period, filling 401 volumes. There is also a rare encyclopaedia in 120 volumes, which was compiled in the 13th century by the leading scholars of the day. One of the chief gains among these new acquisitions is an edition of the well-known poet Tu Fa, issued in A.D. 1204. It is in 24 volumes, small folio, and has been most carefully preserved. Reference to this edition will be found in the great Catalogue of the Imperial Library, Peking. There is also one small book, the writing of Lieh-Tsu, vaguely attributed, according to a note added by some Chinese bibliophile, to the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960-1260); but in the absence of any actual date, the foreign collector, who has had but a moderate training in Chinese typography, ink, and paper, can only assert with confidence that it is a very old book. Another early printed book dates from 1465, and is a beautiful specimen of the best typography of that period. A fine edition of the poet Po Chü-i (A.D. 770-846) dates from 1615; a collection of the prose writings of eight famous authors from 1613; the Léou-yea sutra from 1649; an old Chinese dictionary from 1670; besides which there are several standard works in 18th century editions. Already rich in its collections of reprints, a class of work much in favour with the Chinese as a means of preserving many small books which would otherwise disappear, the Cambridge Library has now acquired three new ones, in 68, 24, and 12 volumes respectively. Good editions of one or two of the best novels have also been secured, as well as several collections of essays by known writers on light and interesting topics.

an upper room of the house. The wife of the proprietor was the first to awake, and soon after, as the room was already involved in the flames. It is believed the fire was caused by a lamp which was accidentally upset. The houses were insured for £1,000 with the Yokohama Fire Office.

On the previous evening at 8.30 o'clock, two cows belonging to a dairy at Nishi-Tsuru, below the Kobe Higher Commercial School, were burnt down. Four cows and two calves were burnt to death.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT,

SUNDAY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON AND METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores—PRIVATE SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary,

HUGHES &amp; HOUGE,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

[57]

## Intimations.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	11.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.10 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.10 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars 5 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.	5 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.
---	------------------------------------

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

[57]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lb. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lb. net \$8.85 per Bag ex Factory.

SHIWAN TOWNS &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

[52]

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a condition of the vital forces, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are many and various), its symptoms are such as prostration or exhaustion, debility, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary functions of life. Now, it is also a chronic disease, and it is not easily cured.

## VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY.

In view of the manifold facilities now available, it proves that an effort succeeds the day that it is made.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

The new French remedy is a preparation of the bark of the tree, which is a native of the West Indies. It is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered condition be restored.

## THE INSPIRING CAMP OF LIFE.

and a new existence is imparted to the patient. It is a preparation which has been used in France for many years, and it has been found to be of great value in the treatment of diseases of the heart and lungs, and in the cure of many other diseases.

## THERAPION.

Chemical laboratory of the world. Price in London per pound, £1.50. Purchasers should note that the price is £1.50 per pound, and not £1.50 per bottle.



## INITIATIVES

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

## WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL". A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.PRICES PER PINT ..... 50 Cents  
" " GALLON ..... \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

## DEATH.

On June 10, 1908, at Shanghai, Head, RUDOLF LUDWIG ERNST LEMKE, Head of Messrs. Arnholt-Karberg & Co., aged 44 years.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

## VOLUNTEERING IN HONGKONG.

After the very pertinent appeal addressed to the youth of Hongkong by the commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Chapman, it will be a thousand pities if the establishment remains without recruits. As he stated in his letter, recruits are wanted in all the different units of the corps, particularly in the Infantry Company, which has been recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor. In the majority of other British colonies the youth who has just landed from Great Britain as well as the youth of colonial birth takes pleasure and pride in enrolling his name as a member of the volunteer corps and indeed, it is almost a sine qua non to participation in social life to be an enthusiastic volunteer, and the drill-hall is regarded as the centre of recreation. At the same time, the more strenuous side of volunteering is by no means omitted. In Hongkong, however, it is the exception to find the average clerk or assistant a member of the corps, which is manifest from the fact that although the establishment is set at 432, the roll only shows a strength of less than 300. In a city of the size of Victoria, that is a lamentable record from a patriotic point of view and shows a lack of energy which is deplorable. It is not as if the youth of Hongkong were decadent, for the variety of excursions which are entered upon with whole hearted zest is legion. None of the boating parties which are arranged every summer ever fail through want of support, and the only conclusion that we can arrive at for the hesitation to join the volunteers is the suspicion that volunteering is too much like hard work. It is true that to become an efficient member of the corps at the present day the recruit has to pass through a rigid school of initiation, but if the newly-joined volunteer begins in the right spirit the period of probation need not be of an extended character, and the enthusiastic member finds himself provided with a club at the expense of the Government. What is wanted probably is that volunteering should be popularised. It should be perfectly easy to mingle instruction with amusement for the benefit of the volunteers. As it is, one seldom hears of the volunteers except during the camping season and then of the drill hall as a rendezvous for the business of the day. In Sing

port, on the other hand, the headquarters is an popular a meeting ground as any of the hotels or clubs, and it is seldom that there are not half a dozen or more volunteers in the building. As already noted, Colonel Chapman says—"There must be a very large number of young men who have served as volunteers at home, but it may be in the absence of an Infantry Company here) have felt disinclined to take up a fresh branch of the Service, and have not yet joined the Corps. The formation of an Infantry Company has been recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, who has appointed a captain to the command of the Company." But it is not the infantry that are most popular in the Southern Settlement but the artillery and engineers, which demand honest labour to secure efficiency. Still if there are many who prefer the infantry now is their opportunity to join. It might be possible to induce enlistment by developing the social side of the corps and thereby strengthening the feeling of camaraderie among the members. Any symptom of cliqueism should be sternly repressed, although that would prove a hard task in Hongkong, where the formation of cliques and clubs has been reduced to a fine art and finds patrons in all classes. However, even with coteries and sets, it should be possible to have the Volunteer Corps brought up to the standard in point of numbers and efficiency. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that the patriotic appeal of the commandant will obtain the reward it deserves, so that the Volunteer Corps in Hongkong may become worthy of the name. We are far too apt to become rusty in Hongkong as it is and for the credit of the Colony the younger generation should be encouraged and excited to don the khaki and shoulder the rifle, instead of spending the time in lotus-eating or worse.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ships of the China Squadron which have been visiting Japan left Yokohama on 10th inst. for Weihsien.

AN Army Board has been appointed to settle terms for the purchase of the Boston Steamship Company's steamers *Shamouti* and *Tremont* for use in connection with the Panama Canal.

We are officially informed that the Marine Court of Inquiry touching the stranding of the steamer *Powam*, which took place recently near Cap-sui-mui, will be held at the Harbour Office on Tuesday next, 23rd inst., at 10.30 a.m.

The exhaustive operations undertaken by the naval divers to recover the body of Colonel H. Martin, of Hongkong, who was drowned in the lake at Chusenji, have been abandoned, as there was no hope of their meeting with

success due to the number of

Russian victims of the war was unveiled at Port Arthur on 10th inst. Many representatives of the Russian army and navy were present, including two Lieutenant-Generals, one Rear-Admiral, and the Archbishop of Peking, besides General Nogi.

A SENSATION was caused at Kowloon yesterday by the arrest of Mr. Jas. Pearson, the foreman moulder of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, on a charge of obtaining a certain sum of money, the property of his employers, by means of false pretences. The amount at issue is \$58.50. Accused was charged in the Police Court, this morning, and remanded. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, is retained for the prosecution.

THE WEST POINT STABBING  
AFFRAY.

## ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The West Point stabbing case, which has occupied the attention of Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) for several days, came to a conclusion at the Police Court, this afternoon. The accused—Wong Muk, a barber—was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

During the trial, so far as we are aware, no evidence could be obtained as to the cause of the trouble, although it was hinted that a woman had something to do with it. At yesterday afternoon's hearing the complainant—a carpenter named Hui Kwan, residing at Third Street—told his story. On the 30th ultimo, after dinner, he went out for a walk. He was accompanied by a friend—a man named Young Mui—and it was their intention to go to Shek-long-tau. When they arrived near the Chinese Hongkong Hotel complainant met a man named Wong Hung, who suggested that they go and look for a comfortable place where they could sit down and "see the things." They found a comfortable spot and remained there for a while until Wong Hung suggested, "that it would not be a bad idea" at all if they went and saw some of the lady friends. Suspecting nothing complainant agreed. As they were leaving the house to return home, complainant, who was standing on the porch lighting a cigarette, heard somebody say, "Now's the time. Hit him!" As he turned round to inquire who was to be hit, the complainant saw accused draw a knife, and then drove it into his back, piercing his lungs. He was then conveyed to hospital.

Dr. W. V. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, who was called, said that complainant's life was in danger for seven days. His Worship held that a prima facie case had been established, and committed the accused for trial.

Inspector Robertson, of No. 7 Police Station, conducted the case for the prosecution. Accused was undeterred.

## The OPIUM QUESTION.

## RESULT OF DIVANS ABOLITION.

## EXAGGERATED FALLACIES EXPLDED.

Among the papers presented to the Legislative Council this afternoon is the following illuminating report by the Assistant Colonial Secretary—

## RECENT PROGRESS.

A lurid picture has frequently been drawn, especially in recent times, of the prevalence of opium smoking throughout China. For example, to quote only from a number of printed papers which reached me by last mail, Bishop Hoare of Hongkong has stated that the opium trade "increases the incalculable misery of millions of our fellow-men and tends to a grievous deterioration of a noble race." The Rev. Dr. Griffith John asserts that "opium is not only robbing the Chinese of millions of money, year by year, but is also destroying them as a people." Mr. George Cadbury speaks of the opium trade as "demoralising a heathen nation for the sake of revenue." The Rev. R. F. Horne remarks that "we are all perfectly well aware that opium is the cause of unutterable misery and destruction to the Chinese." Finally Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., is good enough to say that "from the point of view of reform the blackest opium spots in China are the spots under British rule," while the whole assumption underlying the speeches made at a breakfast meeting at the Hotel Cecil, London, on the 28th of last February fully reported in the issue of "National Righteousness," dated April, 1908, was that the Chinese, as a nation, were demoralized and ruined by their addiction to the habit of opium smoking.

No doubt, in justification of such an opinion it would be possible to refer to Article 3 of the Proposals in Ten Articles for carrying out the Opium Edict of the 20th September, 1906, which commences as follows:—"The vice of opium smoking is of long standing, and it may be reckoned that some 30 to 40 per cent. of the population are addicted thereto." If, therefore, becomes desirable to consider what are the real facts as to the prevalence of opium smoking, and in this memorandum an endeavour is made to calculate the percentages of opium smokers (1) in China as a whole, (2) in the province of Szechuan where admittedly opium smoking is heavier than in any other part of China, and (3) in Hongkong.

## PERCENTAGE OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN CHINA AS A WHOLE.

(1)—In John Jordan, in the first paragraph of his general report on opium, dated in November, 1907, states that the population of China "is generally estimated at four hundred millions." [See Appendix A.] Further on in the same report he writes,—"The amount of opium produced in China in 1906 has been estimated at 330,000 piculs.... Of this total only 4,700 piculs are exported to Foreign countries.... Foreign raw opium imported in the same year was as follows:

Piculs.

Malaya ..... 14,601

Other kinds ..... 134,707

Total ..... 54,235 piculs.

Thus China may be said to have required for her own consumption in 1906:

Piculs.

Native opium ..... 335,270

Foreign opium ..... 54,235

Total ..... 379,495 [See Appendix A.]

"or 59,599,333 lbs. weight, or 23,58 tons, of which about one-seventh comes from India."

As opium is always retailed in taels, I may add that one picul eq. 1,620 taels. Therefore, 379,495 piculs equal 607,192,000 taels.

E—CENTAGE IN CHINA AS A WHOLE.

Now no person can be considered a confirmed opium smoker, unless he consumes about Tls. 0.2 of prepared opium per diem. I have intentionally taken a very low figure, in order that the resulting percentage may be the highest possible: but, as a matter of fact, Sir J. Jordan, writing on the 14th August, 1907, states that "a smoker of Tls. 0.3 weight a day of Indian opium requires Tls. 0.4 of Chinese opium to produce the same effect," the assumption being that a confirmed opium smoker will consume twice the weight which I have adopted for purposes of this calculation. Estimating, therefore, a total annual consumption of 607,192,000 taels, the daily consumption will be 1,663,530 taels: and allowing Tls. 0.2 for each smoker per diem, it results that there are 8,317,695 persons who smoke opium in the Chinese Empire. Curiously enough these figures agree closely with the statement made by Sir J. Jordan in a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated the 30th September, 1906, in which he writes that the opium habit has "gained a firm hold upon 20,000,000 of the adult population of the Empire, although at that date the British Minister at Peking could not as yet have been in possession of the figures quoted in his report of November, 1906.

Assuming, then, that the total population of the Empire is 100,000,000 of whom 8,000,000 are opium smokers, the number of persons who smoke opium in the Chinese Empire is only 2 per cent. But I must point out that even this percentage is far too high for 607,192,000 taels is the weight of raw opium before preparation, whereas Tls. 0.2 is the weight of prepared opium as consumed. Now the Government Analyst at Hongkong has recently reported that raw opium by preparation loses 50 per cent. of its weight, therefore the amount of prepared opium actually consumed will only be half the weight of the raw opium; i.e., the daily consumption of prepared opium in China will be 83,769.5 taels, and the number of opium smokers falls to 4,188,847, or only about one per cent. of the total population of the Chinese Empire. The conclusion of the matter is, therefore, this: that supposing the consumption of opium in China to be twice as large as that estimated by Sir J. Jordan, or in other words making a most liberal and even excessive allowance for smuggling

and for such persons as are consumers of opium, there are only 2 per cent. of the population.

## (2) PERCENTAGE OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN SZECHUAN PROVINCE.

Sir J. Jordan reports that the production of opium in Szechuan is 200,000 piculs annually, of which 18,000 [See Appendix B.] are consumed in the province, practically no foreign opium entering this part of China. In another part of the same report Sir J. Jordan points out that "Szechuan alone produces close on two-thirds of the total opium production in China." He adds that the population of the province is estimated at 45,000,000, and Sir A. Hosie in his opinion that "1 per cent. of the adults and 7 per cent. of the entire population are addicted to opium smoking." Sir J. Jordan does not state, upon the average 3 piculs, i.e., Tls. 0.21 of opium per diem? In this connection the present Opium Farmer's secretary, Chas. K'ai-meij, made the following statement to me on the 12th instant, namely that all dross smokers are confirmed opium smokers; otherwise, as he puts it, they would not smoke dross opium; that a dross smoker consumes on the average 3 piculs, i.e., Tls. 0.21 of opium per diem? In this connection the present Opium Farmer's secretary, Chas. K'ai-meij, made the following statement to me on the 12th instant, namely that all dross smokers are confirmed opium smokers; otherwise, as he puts it, they would not smoke dross opium; that a dross smoker consumes on the average 3 piculs, i.e., Tls. 0.21 of opium per diem?

Mr. Hosie arrived at his conclusion, but

and for such persons as are consumers of opium, there are only 2 per cent. of the population.

## (3) DAILY DOSE OF EACH SMOKER.

I desire again to state emphatically that these are the highest possible percentages; and that the true percentage is probably, at least one third lower than the figures above given, for it is certain that prepared opium and dross opium smokers as a rule consume much more than 0.21 taels and 0.084 taels respectively per diem. In this connection the present Opium Farmer's secretary, Chas. K'ai-meij, made the following statement to me on the 12th instant, namely that all dross smokers are confirmed opium smokers; otherwise, as he puts it, they would not smoke dross opium; that a dross smoker consumes on the average 3 piculs, i.e., Tls. 0.21 of opium per diem?

Mr. Hosie arrived at his conclusion, but

and for such persons as are consumers of opium, there are only 2 per cent. of the population.

## (4) TOTAL RATIO.

The total ratio is, therefore, 12,042.

## (5) APPENDIX A.

The latest Chinese official census of the population, taken in 1901, gives the following figures:

## Eighteen Provinces.

Kwangtung	31,045,451
Fukien	23,80,530
Chekiang	11,58,000
Kiangsi	13,02,000
Shantung	39,24,000
Chihli	20,09,000
Hubei	35,28,585
Kiangsu	20,51,115
Anhwei	23,0,034
Henan	21,66,000
U-tan	10,38,520
Shensi	8,41,018
Shansi	12,20,160
Szechwan	68,7,480
Yunnan	7,31,571
Kweichow	2,0,029
Kwangsi	5,14,511
Dependencies	10,35,353
Manchuria	8,1,000
Mongolia	2,58,000
Tibet	6,40,000
Chinese Turkestan	(Sinkiang) 1,100,000
District Total	426,045,501

These figures are accepted as they stand by Marshall Broomhall, B.A., editorial secretary of the China Island Mission in "The Chinese Empire: A General and Missionary Survey" (pp. 2 and 42), published in 1907. Mr. Kennedy, S.J., in his translation of J. Richard's "Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire," published in 1908 (pp. 5 and 6), gives the same figures for dependencies, but puts the population of the Eighteen Provinces at 420,000,000. It may, therefore, be said that both Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries agree that the population of the Chinese Empire exceeds 400,000,000. Finally Mr. H. B. Morse, B.A., Harvard, Commissioner of Customs and Statistical Secretary to the Inspector-General of Customs, in his book "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire," published in 1908 (p. 203), writes:—

"Parker's estimate of 385,00,000 is probably the safest to follow. For China outside the Wall the safest estimates are 16,00,000 for Manchuria and 10,00,000 for Mongolia, Tibet, etc., making with Parker's estimate for China Proper, a total of 411,00,000."

Of course, any increase in the estimated population will decrease

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.O. His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B.; Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General); Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer); Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works); Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., (Harbour Master); Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General); Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk; Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart; Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley; Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

**MINUTES.**

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

**NEW MEMBER.**

Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Colonial Treasurer, took his seat at the Council.

**FINANCE.**

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 25 to 28.

**APPOINTMENT.**

It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

**A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.**

The Colonial Secretary moved:—Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 for the erection of a public latrine on the site now occupied by No. 1 Chuk Hing Lane; And whereas such application having been approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having duly published in three successive numbers of the Gazette, certain owners of property in the immediate vicinity of such site have objected to such erection; And whereas the objections so made have been considered by this Council:

It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a public latrine be approved.

In explaining the resolution the Colonial Secretary referred to certain objections that had been raised against the erection of the latrine. He assumed that everybody would prefer not to have a latrine near their buildings if it could be avoided. At the same time latrines were necessities. The Sanitary Board had on various occasions urged the Government to increase the supply of public latrines and in pursuance of the policy which had been followed in recent years the Government set aside annually a certain sum for the extension of the number of public latrines. The district in question was in the heart of busy Victoria. It was very crowded and there was no open space there in which latrines under ideal conditions might be erected. It was therefore a matter of necessity that a site should be cleared and a latrine erected thereon. He might say that the original proposal was to erect a latrine with 40 seats but that had been reduced to 16 seats only.

The Director of Public Works, in seconding, pointed out that it was practically impossible for the Government to provide large open spaces round these necessities, the value of the land being so high and practically every portion of land in the central districts of the city being already fully occupied. In the present case the cost per seat for resumption alone would amount to about \$50.

Dr. Ho Kai thought the Council was entitled to further information before they arrived at a decision. Objections had been sent in and one of these objections was of a very cogent character and he thought they should have given them more extended consideration. He admitted that latrines were a necessity in this Colony but contended that it was a question of site. In this case the building would be surrounded by a block of houses and therefore he thought it would make the area insanitary and harmful.

Mr. Wei Yuk supported Dr. Ho Kai's remarks.

The Colonial Secretary said this question had been considered by the Sanitary Board and approved by the Medical Officer of Health. It was absolutely impossible that in the crowded centre of Hongkong they could obtain a wide area round the latrine and he thought in this case the site selected was the best that could have been found in the district. He did not think that any objection had been submitted against this latrine which could not be submitted against the other latrines in the city. The scheme had been sanctioned by the Sanitary Board and if the Sanitary Board could not guide them in this matter he did not know what the Council would do in such matters.

On a vote, the resolution was carried, there being only two dissentients.

**THE SUPPLY BILL.**

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the Bill entitled, An Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, to defray the charges of the year 1908, was read a third time and passed.

**SALE OF POISONS.**

The committee stage of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the registration of Chemists and Dispensaries and to regulate the sale of poisons, was proceeded with and on Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the third reading of the Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.**

The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903, came up for further consideration.

His Excellency the Governor said:—The Committee stage of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, made next on the Order of the Day, at four o'clock this afternoon, received a letter from the Attorney-General, dated 17th June, 1908, enclosing a copy of the Bill, and the Committee stage of the Bill was adjourned.

**FIRE IN PEPPER HILL.****PIANO TUNER SEVERELY BURNED.**

Mr. A. Ogilvie, a piano tuner to the employ of the Robinson Piano Company, had to be treated in the Government Civil Hospital to-day for severe burns which he received in attempting to extinguish a fire which broke out in his house this morning.

Mr. Ogilvie resides with his wife and family at 2, Pedder Hill, first floor.

Shortly after six o'clock this morning, Mr. Ogilvie proceeded to make himself a cup of tea. In his bed-chamber was a spirit lamp, standing quite close to his bed. It appears that soon after he had lit the lamp it flamed, and the bed curtains took fire. In less than a minute the whole bed was enveloped. An effort was then made by Mr. Ogilvie to extinguish the blaze single-handed. In attempting this he got both his hands badly burnt.

By this time the outbreak had become known to the neighbours, and a number of volunteers, headed by the amateur fire-fighter—Mr. Albert Ellis—made for the scene. At the same time word was sent to police headquarters notifying them of the outbreak. The brigade, under charge of Chief Inspector Baker, turned out sharply, but they had very little to do on arrival, as the volunteers practically had the fire extinguished.

Mr. Ogilvie, who estimated that about \$40 damage had been done, then left for the hospital to have his hands attended to. Much credit is due to those civilians who fought the flames so bravely before the arrival of the brigade.

**THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.****REDUCTION OF POPPY CULTIVATION.**

As a further illustration of the energy and eagerness of the Chinese Government for the abolition of the opium trade the following new rules for the reduction of the home-grown drug and other matters have been drawn up by the Ministry of Finance and passed by an Imperial Rescript dated the 25th ultime.

1.—The Viceroy and Governors should, within the period of six months, counting from the date of sanction by Imperial Rescript, furnish a detailed report of the actual number of acres of lands under poppy cultivation in their respective Provinces, together with the names of the owners and other particulars to the Ministries of Finance and of the Interior for their information and guidance.

2.—The ten year time limit for the suppression of the opium trade in China begins from September, 1906. Thus all the lands which are now under poppy cultivation in the various Provinces must be gradually cleared off for growing grain, wheat and other useful cereals within the next eight years, i.e., up to the end of 1915, when the cultivation of opium will become a criminal act. The Provincial authorities must keep the Central Government in Peking informed of the progress of this reform.

China must adhere faithfully to her arrangements with Great Britain and other foreign Powers concerning the gradual reduction of importation of Indian and other foreign opium into this country.

3.—Proper permits should be issued by the Provincial officials for the owners of lands under poppy cultivation at an annual fee of 15 cash or 1/4 cent per mow. These permits must be renewed every year until 1915. No person will be allowed to grow native opium during the next eight years without such permission.

4.—Particulars of all opium shops must be reported to the Central Government within the next six months with a view to their ultimate extinction. No new opium shop will be permitted to appear in any part of China during the next eight years.

5.—The opium shops are to be divided into three kinds, viz., shang, chung, hsi, or upper, middle and lower. Upper class shops must have a capital of Tls. 10,000 or over, middle class between Tls. 5,000 and Tls. 10,000 and lower class below Tls. 5,000. When applying for permits, the owners must pay Tls. 6, 4 and 2 respectively, as the annual fee, without other charges.

6.—During the coming eight years, the owners of opium shops in Chinese territory must gradually set up other businesses so that their opium trade may be reduced year by year. The opium shops must report the condition of their business to the local Chinese authorities at the end of every month who will in return report it to the Central Government.

The shops are strictly prohibited from selling opium to any person or persons who is, or are not, in possession of permits.

7.—As opium dens in Chinese territory have already been closed, the Provincial authorities should lose no time in suppressing any shops or stores which are engaged in selling or manufacturing opium pipes and other apparatus. Any one found selling or manufacturing such apparatus will be severely punished.

8.—A special census of opium smokers must be prepared by the respective provinces every year and proper permits should be issued by them for the purchase and smoking of opium by habitual smokers, who must renew their permits once a year and reduce the amount annually.

9.—In addition to the Government anti-opium laws in the Provinces the local gentry are at liberty to establish anti-opium leagues or societies and publish books or papers dealing with the danger and harm of the opium trade. But the promoters and supporters of such societies and papers must not discuss State affairs or any subject except opium.

10.—All officials will be severely punished if they cannot carry out these rules, but they will also be amply rewarded by the Central Government for such further measures as they can devise to suppress poppy cultivation, opium shops and smokers within their respective jurisdictions before the fixed time-limit.

11.—The fees collected for permits for cultivating native opium, etc., will be kept apart by the various Provinces to defray the expenses of the four Imperial Commissioners in charge of the Anti-opium Bureau, the Central Government, the Anti-opium League and the Anti-opium Societies.

12.—The amounts were arranged by the four Imperial Commissioners in charge of the Anti-opium Bureau, the Central Government, the Anti-opium League and the Anti-opium Societies.

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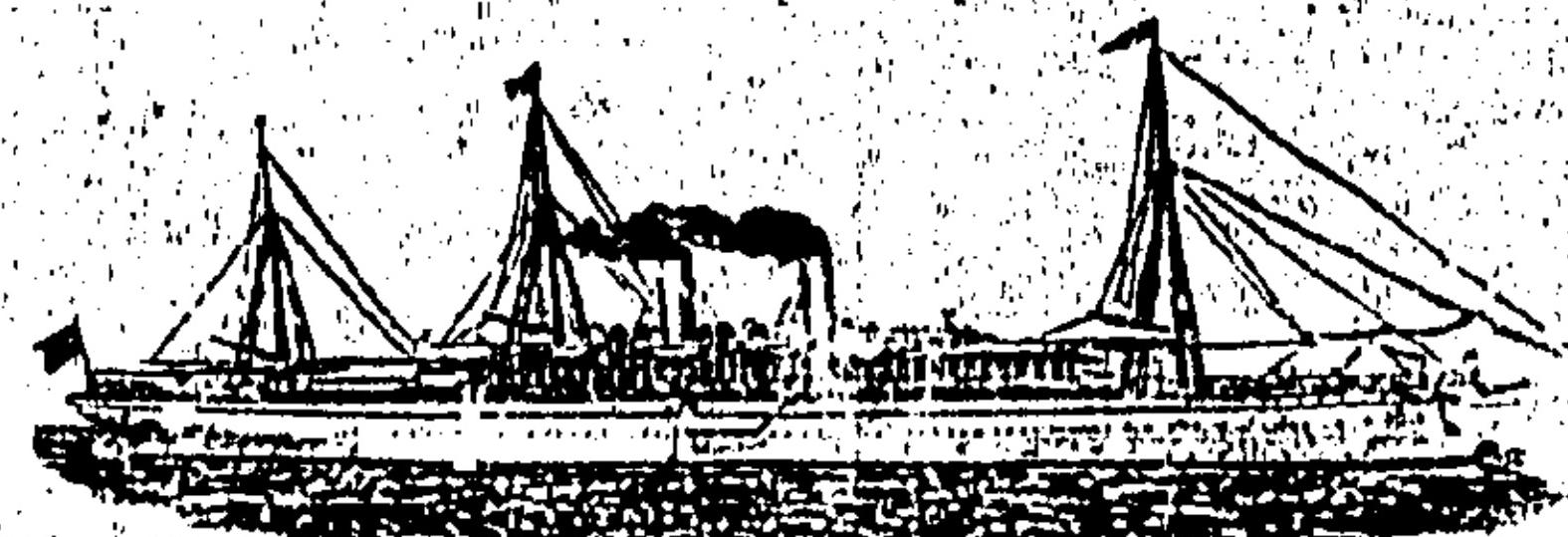
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12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

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"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 4th ..... July 29th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th ..... Aug. 4th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 18th ..... Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th ..... Sept. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	.....
"LENOX"	3,700	.....

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For		Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	V.	SWATOW & CHEFOO	CHEUNGSHING
MANILA			FRIDAY, 19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW			LOONGSANG
SHANGHAI			FRIDAY, 19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			HANGSANG
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			SUNDAY, 21st June, daylight.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			KWONGSANG
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			MONDAY, 22nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			NANSANG
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			TUESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			FOEVSANG
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE			FRIDAY, 26th June, 4 P.M.

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These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

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SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	LINAN	10th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	21st " 8 A.M.
MANILA	TAMING	23rd " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY	CHANGSHA	27th "
ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS		

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates:

RUBIK	2540	Almond .....	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th June, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger .....	"	SATURDAY, 27th June, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [598]

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on the 20th June, 1908.

To be followed by

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

sailing on or about 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [557]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 25th June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [579]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

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Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

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STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAU" Capt. E. S. GROVE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9, every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

\* Steerage Passengers only.

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10-20

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